The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,916.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 3. will be preſented,
A Comedy called
THE INCONSTANT;
Or, *THE WAY TO WIN HIM.*
Captain Duretete, Mr WOODS. — Mirabel, Mr MELVIN.
Old Mirabel, — — Mr ROCK.
Oriana, Miſs GOUGH. — Biſarre, Mrs KEMBLE.
To which will be added,
NO SONG NO SUPPER.
Margaretta, — Mrs HINDMARSH.

Between the Play and Farce, a favourite DUET in character, TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ROBERT BURNS, By Mr COOKE and Mr DENMAN.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. will be preſented,
By deſire of the Right Hon. the Counteſs of BALCARRAS,
A Manuſcript Comedy called
THE HEIR AT LAW.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

MR SCHETKY moſt reſpectfully informs the NOBILITY GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, That his

CONCERT

Is Fixed for FRIDAY the 9th of FEBRUARY.

Mr SCHETKY begs leave to mention here, that on the ſame day twenty-ſix years paſt, he arrived in Edinburgh—ſince which time he has been honoured with the moſt generous patronage, and humbly hopes no part of his conduct has forfeited the ſame.

Particulars will be mentioned in future.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes, to be had at the Box-office—at Mr SCHETKY's, Fowlis's Cloſe—and at the Muſic Shops.

Pit and Boxes, 3s.—Galleries, 2s.

Doors to open at Six, and to begin at Seven.

GOLD, SILVER, AND JEWELLERY.

WILLIAM and PATRICK CUNNINGHAM moſt reſpectfully acquaint the Public, That in conſequence of ſome miſtakes which have recently occurred, they find it neceſſary to ſay, they have no concern with a ſhop for the *Sale of Jewellery*, &c. lately opened on the South Bridge by Mr A. Cunningham, writer, Edinburgh; and therefore requeſt, that their Friends, when they have occaſion to oblige them with orders, will call or ſend to their Shop, ſouth end of the Earthen Mound, as formerly.

For the liberal patronage they have hitherto received, they beg leave to offer moſt grateful acknowledgments; and at ſame time embrace the opportunity of informing, that they continue to manufacture SILVER PLATE and JEWELLERY, in all the branches, under their own immediate inſpection, by the moſt eminent workmen—ſo that they may with confidence aſſure the Public, that every article ſent from their ſhop will be found to combine the moſt finiſhed elegance of faſhion with ſubſtantial workmanſhip, not inferior in any reſpect to the produce of the ſiſter kingdom, and on terms more moderate.

The Public have the additional advantage of getting articles manufactured to their own pleaſure and taſte.

The beſt price, in money or exchange, for Gold, Silver Jewels, &c.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

At the Coach Yard of Browns and Co. Abbeyhill, Edinburgh,

A Second-hand faſhionable Engliſh made PHAETON, with plated mounting, a roof, ſword caſe, and harneſs for two horſes.

A faſhionable new GIGG, with ſword caſe, and plated mounting, ſet on graſshopper ſprings, with or without harneſs.

Two good ſecond-hand two-wheeled CHAISES, with roofs and harneſs for each.

QUEENSFERRY PASSAGE-BOATS TO BE LET.

To be let for one year, or for three years, as ſhall be agreed on, from the term of Whitſunday firſt 1798,

THE FOUR BOATS on the paſſage betwixt the South and North Queensferries, with their yauls and furniture.—Perſons inclining to become tackſmen, may give in their propoſals in writing, ſealed up, either to John Dundas, W. S. Edinburgh, or Captain James Taylor, Queensferry, on or before the 16th February current. The perſons propoſing to become tackſmen, will pleaſe mention in their offers, what rent they will give for a leaſe for one year, and what rent for a leaſe for three years.

The proprietors of the boats are to meet at Newhalls on 19th February current, when the offers made will be taken into conſideration.

CARRONHALL COAL FOR SEA SALE.

THE Public, and particularly the Owners and Maſters of Veſſels engaged in the Coal Trade, are deſired to be informed, That the Great of Carronhall Main and Splint Coal, are now wholely ſold to Sea, a conſtant and regular ſupply, therefore, may be depended on at CARRONSHORE, which lies about one mile above Grangemouth. The ſuperior quality of Carronhall Coal, is ſo univerſally known, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing on the ſubject.

Ship Maſters will pleaſe take notice, that a regulation has lately been adopted, attended with the greateſt advantage in the loading of coals at Carronſhore, for the coaſting trade. To wit, their veſſels are now cleared out of Grangemouth in place of Borrowſtounneſs as formerly, by which much time and trouble is ſaved to ſhipmaſters.

The uſual credit of one month is allowed on giving a good bill, or 10 per cent. diſcount on that period for ready money.

For information as to other particulars, application may be made to George Caie, the manager at Carronhall farm, by Falkirk.

To Mrs SPILSBURY, Soho Square.

MADAM,

IT is with great gratitude and thankfulneſs I announce to you, that I have been cured of an inveterate Scurvey by the uſe of your excellent Drops, after having been afflicted 13 years, and diſpairing of ever being able to find any relief, as all the means I had uſed proved ineffectual. When I firſt commenced taking your invaluable medicine, I could ſcarce get my living; but after I had taken only one bottle, I found a conſiderable alteration, which encouraged me to perſevere; and, by the bleſſing of God, I am now reſtored to perfect health,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

August 16. 1797. JOHN COLE,
No. 4. Brother's Buildings,
Queen Anne Street, East.

I believe the relation given by Mr Cole of his cure to be ſtrictly true. *George Cuſſons*, No. 115, Wardour Street, Soho.

The Drops are ſold at the Diſpenſary in Soho Square—and
Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge,
Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouſe, } Edinburgh,
Are appointed Wholeſale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be ſupplied on the ſame terms as at the Diſpenſary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may alſo be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glaſgow.

Mr Keltie, perfumer, N. Town.	Meſſ. Moriſon & Son, Perth
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glaſgow	Mr Thomſon, Aberdeen
A. Barry, Paiſley	Mr Dickſon, druggiſt, and
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
M'Intoſh, Inglis & Wilſon,	Walker & Hodſon, Newcaſtle
Inverneſs—Tho. Cave, Banff	Mr Jollie, Carliſle
John Allan, Dundee	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Scott, ſurgeon, Kelſo	Mr P. Craigie, Montroſe.
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr Dempſter, Cupar Fiſe.
Mr Anderſon, Stirling	Mr Millar, druggiſt, Perth.
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick.

This day is Publiſhed,
Printed for T. CADELL and W. DAVIES, London,
and WILLIAM CREECH, Edinburgh,
The Third Edition, corrected and enlarged, of

PROOFS OF A CONSPIRACY

AGAINST ALL THE
RELIGIONS AND GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE,
Carried on in the Secret Meetings of
FREE MASONS, ILLUMINATI, AND READING SOCIETIES.
Collected from good Authorities,
BY JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

Of William Creech may alſo be had,

1. Murphy's Account of Portugal, with a map, and 15 beautiful plates, quarto, 1l. 5s.
2. Bertrand's Private Memoirs of Louis XVI. fine portraits, 3 vols 8vo. 1l. 1s.
3. The Marquis de Bouille's Memoirs of the French Revolution, 8vo. 8s.
4. Jackſon's (of Exeter) Four Ages, and Eſſays on various Subjects, 8vo. 7s.
5. Seward's Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons, a new edition, with fine plates, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.
6. Giſborne's Walks in a Foreſt, a Poem, beautifully printed, with fine plates, new edition, 6s.
7. Smollett's Works, complete, with his Life, &c. by Dr Moore, elegantly printed in 8 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

DUNDEE INFIRMARY.

A General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS to the DUNDEE INFIRMARY, is to be held in the Infirmary on Monday the 5th Februory next, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dundee, 25th January, 1798.

COUNTY OF AYR.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT of the County of Ayr requeſts a Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants, and the Juſtices of Peace, at Ayr upon Monday next the 5th of February at 12 o'clock, when matters of material conſequence to the country will be laid before the meeting, on which account a full attendance is expected. By order of the Lord Lieutenant,

Ayr, Jan. 29, 1798. JOHN BOSWELL, Sec.

MAHOGANY, CLOVER SEED, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

To be SOLD, by public roup, on Friday 2d February curr. in the Timber Yard of SCOTT and REID, Leith, at 12 o'clock noon,

FOURTEEN LOGS MAHOGANY,
7 PLANKS PURPLE WOOD,
50 LOGS WAINSCOT, and
10 TIERCES RED CLOVER SEED.

LEITH, 24th January, 1798.

TOBACCO AND COFFEE.

To be Sold by Public Roup, on Friday the 9th February, at Mrs Blackhall's, Aſſembly Rooms, Leith, at 12 o'clock noon,

FOrty-Three Hogſheads TOBACCO in bond.
Ten Barrels COFFEE.

The above Goods are newly imported, and well worth the attention of dealers.

Samples to be ſeen at the Warehouſe of Robert Brunton, merchant, Leith.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT ELEGANT HOUSE, No. 44, north ſide of George Street, conſiſting of fifteen fire-rooms, beſides various conveniencies, together with back area, coach houſe, ſtables, &c. all as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Drummond of Megginch.

The houſe is in the moſt complete repair; and a purchaſer may have acceſs at Whitſunday next.

Apply to Meſſ. Dundas and Robertſon, clerks to the ſignet.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be LET furniſhed, for three or four years,

THE VILLA of CATHCART, with office-houſes, garden, and ten or twelve acres of ground, ſituated on the banks of the Cart, three miles ſouth of Glaſgow, on the great poſt road between Glaſgow and Ayr.

The houſe conſiſts of dining-room, drawing room, parlour, and ſix bed-rooms, kitchen, laundry, and cellars. Entry at Whitſunday firſt.

Apply to Robert Hill, writer to the ſignet, North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, or James Hill, writer, Glaſgow.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 19th day of February curt. between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

AN ADJUDICATION over the houſes and feu-duties in Nicolſon's Park, which belonged and were payable to the deceaſed James Reikie, glazier in Edinburgh.

The houſes lie about the middle of Nicolſon's Street, on the weſt ſide, and poſſeſſed by William Logan and others, the rents amounting in whole to 17l. ſterling, and the feu-duties are payable by the Earl of Leven and others, amounting to L.5 : 14 : 11 : 4-12ths. The ſums in the Adjudication accumulated upon the 15th June laſt, are 429l. and 50l. ſterling, both carrying intereſt from that date.

For further particulars, apply to Mr John Buchan, accountant in Edinburgh, or Mr John Moir, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLING-SHIRE, &c.

To be SOLD, by public roup, about the end of March next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of AIRTHREY, in ſeparate Lots or Parcels. The particular day of roup, and the diſtinct lots in which the Lands are to be expoſed, will be publiſhed ſoon.

MILLS, LANDS, AND DISTILLERY.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Mrs Thomſon, vintner, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 14th February 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Subjects after mentioned, lying in the pariſh of Kirkintulloch, and ſhire of Dunbarton, either in whole, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The MILLS and Mill Lands of DUNTIBLAE.

LOT II. The DISTILLERY of DUNTIBLAE, with the new dwelling houſe, and commodious buildings and offices, ſuitable for the buſineſs.

LOT III. The LANDS of DUNTIBLAE-CORSEHILL.—

AND,

LOT IV. The LANDS of DUNTIBLAE-GLENHEAD, with the manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Luggie.

The rental of the above property is at preſent nearly 350l. Sterling per annum.

The Mills, which are in the beſt order, have a moſt extenſive thirlage, and conſtant ſupply of water; and, from their ſituation within a mile of the Great Canal, and the town of Kirkintulloch, are well adapted for carrying on the grain buſineſs in a great line. Part of the price, if deſired, may remain in the purchaſer's hands for ſome time, on proper ſecurity.

Further particulars may be had, by applying to the proprietor on the premiſes, or Archibald Smith, and William Crawford, writers, Hutcheſon Street, Glaſgow; or John Dillon, writer in Edinburgh, either of whom will treat as to a private ſale.

SHOP BROKE INTO, AND A REWARD.

WHEREAS the Shop of ROBERT CLARK, Tailor, High Street, Edinburgh, was BROKE INTO on Thurſday evening laſt, or early on Friday morning, and a deſk forced open, from which a conſiderable ſum of money in Bank Notes was taken away.—A Reward of TEN POUNDS STERLING is hereby offered to any perſon or perſons who can give ſuch information as will lead to a diſcovery of the offender—to be paid by the ſaid Robert Clark upon conviction, any time within three months from this date.—And as it is evident the ſaid robbery muſt have been committed by ſome perſon well acquainted with the ſhop, if the ſaid perſon will return the money, he may retain Ten Pounds to himſelf, and all further enquiry will be ſtopt;—but ſhould he ſtill perſiſt in keeping it, and afterwards be found to be guilty, he will be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity of law.

AN AUCTION OF PRINTS AND BOOKS, &c.

In MARTIN's Sale Room, South Bridge, to-morrow, at half paſt ſix o'clock,

A Beautiful Collection of MODERN PRINTS, many in colours—on Saturday night Prints—and on Monday a Library of Books, to continue for ten nights.

Catalogues at the place of ſale.

On the 26th February curt.

THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY

Begins Drawing.

☞ This Lottery contains SIX PRIZES of TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and a much Larger Sum of Capitals than in any preceding Scheme.

The TICKETS and SHARES, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in a variety of numbers, are on ſale by

THOMSONS AND CO.—

at their State Lottery Office, No. 8, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh (licenſed purſuant to act of Parliament.)

In laſt Iriſh Lottery, No. 8447, L.10,000, was ſold at this Office to a Gentleman in the North Country (his ſole property.)

Likewiſe, the L.25,000 and a L.10,000, in the Britiſh, in ſhares, beſides others too numerous to inſert in an advertiſement.

PRESENT PRICES.				
Half,	L.6	8	0	REGISTERING,
Fourth,	3	5	0	SIXPENCE
Eighth,	1	13	0	Each Number.
Sixteenth,	0	17	0	

NOTA—The prices will *advance* as the drawing approaches.

Letters, *poſt-paid*, duly anſwered, and ſchemes *gratis*.

STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

THE TICKETS are ſold and divided into Halves, Quarters Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD, BURNE, & CO. Stock-Brokers.

At their State Lottery Office, No. 93, under the *Royal Exchange*, London, *and no where elſe on their account.*

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.		Total Value.
4 of	L.20,000		L.80,000
1 –	[illegible],000	*Firſt Drawn Blank 15th Day*	20,000
1 –	20,000	*Firſt Drawn Ditto 26th Day*	20,000
3 –	10,000		30,000
1 –	10,000	*Firſt Drawn Blank 9th Day*	10,000
1 –	10,000	*Firſt Ditto ..... 20th Day*	10,000
4 –	5,000		20,000
1 –	5,000	*Firſt Drawn Blank 4th Day*	5,000
5 –	2,000		10,000
10 –	1,000		10,000
1 –	1,000	*Firſt drawn Blank*	1,000
20 –	500		10,000
50 –	100		5,000
100 –	50		5,000
16,500 –	16		264,000
16,702 Prizes			L.500,000
38,298 Blanks			
55,000 Tickets.			

PRICE OF SHARES.

Half	L.6	2	0	Eighth	L.1	11	6
Fourth	3	2	0	Sixteenth	0	16	0

All Shares ſold at this Office will be ſtamped agreeable to Act of Parliament, and alſo with the *Crown*, and round it, *Hazard & Co's Lottery Office.*

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and Schemes gratis.

N. B. Agreeable to Act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities, bought and ſold by Commiſſion.

DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. IN LEITH.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th day of February next, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

THAT Elegant DWELLING-HOUSE in Conſtitution Street, Leith, with the Garden, Coach-houſe, and Stables, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Cheape.

AS ALSO,

That DWELLING-HOUSE, poſſeſſed by Mr Millar, fronting Quality Street, with the warehouſes and cellars adjoining thereto, occupied by Meſſ. William Hagart and Sons.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of A. M. Guthrie, and Andrew Storie, W. S. No. 24. North Hanover Street, who have power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

HOUSES IN HILL STREET FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Friday the 9th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES in Hill Street, in the new town of Edinburgh, viz.

I.—The HOUSE poſſeſſed by John MacLeod, Eſq. of Colbecks.
II.—The one poſſeſſed by George Robinſon, Eſq.
III.—That poſſeſſed by Mrs Charteris.
IV.—That poſſeſſed by Mr Bently.
V.—That poſſeſſed by Mrs Hunter.
VI.—That poſſeſſed by Mr Cathcart.

The peculiar advantages of the houſes in Hill Street are ſo generally known, that it is unneceſſary to ſpecify them in an advertiſement. The public burdens are moderate, in compariſon with thoſe of a ſimilar ſize, ſituated in thoſe parts of the new town.

For further particulars application may be made to James Home, C. S. Merchant Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

To be Let for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, Office-houſes, Garden and Greens of PLEASANTHILL, as occupied by the late Mr George Nicol.

This houſe is delightfully ſituated (commanding an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country) a little ſouth of the high road in the immediate vicinity of Cupar Angus, a poſt town, where weekly markets are held, and every conveniency of life eaſily obtained. It conſiſts of a large and elegant dining room, parlour, five bed-rooms, kitchen and garrets. Without there is chaiſe-houſe, cellar, coal-houſe, barn and ſtable.

The garden, which is well ſtocked with fruit trees, has been lately improved, and as the tenant will have yearly tranſported from the ſhores of Perth or Dundee 16 bolls of coals, a more convenient and deſirable country reſidence is ſeldom to be met with.

The FURNITURE and Effects at preſent within the houſe, with a neat two-wheeled CHAISE, are to be rouped on Tueſday the 6th February next, after which acceſs may be got to the whole ſubject.

For further particulars application may be made to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus.

—CARD—

GILCHRIST and CO. reſpectfully inform the LADIES who have been waiting for the arrival of their Fancy Goods, that they have got to hand this week per the Mail and Royal Charlotte Coaches, a variety of Articles of FASHION, ſuch as were moſt prevalent at the laſt Birth-Day.

GILCHRIST and Co. have likewiſe got to hand within theſe few days, a variety of FURNITURE CALLICOES, of a new ſtile of work.

GALLERY of FASHION, }
1ſt February, 1798. }

A FARRIER.

A FARRIER who underſtands his buſineſs thoroughly, both as to ſhoeing and doctering horſes, is wanted for a Gentleman in the country—good encouragement will be given to a real good workman.——Enquire at the Publiſher.

NOTICE

To JOHN BRUCE, ſon of George Bruce, late tenant in Cowdon, near Dalkeith, or his deſcendants

THAT GEORGE BRUCE, *Brother* of the ſaid John Bruce, died in the month of July 1796; after executing a ſettlement of his eſtate (which is conſiderable) in favour of his brother John, and the heirs of his body, provided they appeared and claim the ſame within *twenty years* after his death, but burdened with certain Legacies if he or they did not appear and claim within *two years* after his death—and in caſe the ſaid John Bruce or his deſcendants ſhould not appear and claim within the ſaid ſpace of 20 years, it is provided that no part of the ſaid eſtate is to deſcend upon him or them, but is ſettled in favour of his other relations.

Mr John Bruce left Scotland ſeveral years ago, and none of his relations have heard of him ſince that time; therefore this notice is given to him and his deſcendants, ſo that if he or any of them are alive, they may appear and claim accordingly. And upon applying to Mr Robert Hog, at Glaſsmount, near Kinghorn, or Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, they will be informed as to other particulars.

BANK STOCK.

To be Sold by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of February curr. at two o'clock afternoon,

TWELVE SHARES of *BANK of SCOTLAND STOCK*, to be expoſed in lots of three Shares each.

Apply to Harry Davidſon, W. S. No. 11, South Hanover Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

In an eligible ſituation, on the new Communication from the Lawn Market to the Earthen Mound.

To be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of February 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

A HOUSE, bounded on the Weſt by Paterſon's Court, and on the Eaſt by the great ſtreet lately opened from the Lawn Market, to communicate with the Earthen Mound.

The Houſe extends about ſixty feet from ſouth to north, along the ſaid ſtreet of communication, and about fourteen feet from eaſt to weſt, both within walls.

The local ſituation of the premiſſes renders it an object worth the attention of builders, or people in the mercantile line, as there is now an abſolute certainty that the above mentioned ſtreet muſt in a ſhort time become the chief communication to the New Town from the greateſt part of the Old Town, and from the ſouthern ſuburbs. Add to theſe advantages, that the oppoſite ſide of the new ſtreet is to be occupied by certain public buildings, which, from their vicinity, muſt always enhance the value of the houſe now offered for ſale. Even in its preſent ſituation, the houſe might at a ſmall expence, be converted into two or three commodious ſhops.

The title deeds and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of George Robinſon and Robert Ainſlie, clerks to the ſignet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain,

The houſe will be ſhewn by John Anderſon, ſpirit dealer, Paterſon's Court, the preſent tenant.

CONVOY FOR JAMAICA,

A Convoy being appointed to ſail from Spithead the 11th of February, for Jamaica,

THE PERSEVERANCE,
LAURENCE STRONG Maſter,

WILL poſitively ſail from Leith Roads, for Kingſton, the 6th of February, in order to join ſaid convoy. Paſſengers and others intereſted are hereby deſired to take notice of this intimation.

N. B. The ROSELLE will ſail the 10th February, for Northſide, with or without convoy.

Apply to William Sibbald and Co.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD Maſter,
Will take in goods till Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, when ſhe will ſail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, }
LEITH, 1ſt February 1798. }

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Old Shipping Company's Smacks,
LONDON & BERWICK PACKET,
JEREMIAH WARD Maſter, and
BERWICK MERCHANTS,
WILLIAM WHITE Maſter,

The former will ſail on Saturday at three o'clock, the latter on Sunday at four o'clock afternoon.

LEITH, Thurſday, }
1ſt Feb. 1798. } W. GRINLY, Agent.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
The Edinburgh Glaſshouſe Company's
Armed Brig
ARIADNE,
DAVID CUMMING Maſter,

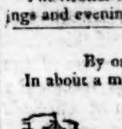
Is now lying at Hawley and Downe's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will ſail on the 16th February 1798, with or without convoy.

The Ariadne is a fine ſtout veſſel, an excellent ſailer, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be found on 'Change, at 'Change hours—Mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

SALE BY THE CANDLE,

By order of the High Court of Admiralty,
In about a month's time, at Cork in Ireland, and there to be delivered,



THE Portugueſe Ship and CARGO of the NOSSA SENHORA DE PATROCINIO E ST ANNA, captured by the French on her voyage from Pernambucco to Oporto, and recaptured by his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Doris, the Right Hon. Lord Ranelagh Commander.

The Cargo, conſiſting of about
600 Cheſts of BRAZIL SUGAR.
350 Bags of ditto COTTON.
HIDES—and other GOODS.

Particulars of which will be timely delivered by Mr A. J. Sampays, at Cork—and by Meſſ. Burmeſter and Naſh, Biſhopſgate Street, London. Jan. 9. 1798.

LONDON GAZETTE, January 27.

ST. JAMES's, January 24. 1798.

This day Count de Tauentzien, sent from his Majesty the King of Prussia to notify his accession to the throne of that kingdom, had an audience of leave of his Majesty:

To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

DOWNING STREET, January 27.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Ross, Esq. to be his Sicilian Majesty's Vice-Consul at Gibraltar.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Jan. 27. 1798.

Copy of a letter from Captain GRAHAM MOORE, Commander of his Majesty's ship Melampus, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated at sea, the 16th instant.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this day, at noon, his Majesty's ships Melampus and Seahorse captured La Belliqueux, a French corvette, now fitted as a privateer, nine days from St Maloes, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 eight-pounders and 4 carronades, and 120 men. On the 11th instant, she captured his Majesty's packet Prince Ernest, from Tortola; but I am happy to add, that the Captain and all but four of the packet's crew are retaken in La Belliqueux. I am, Sir. &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

Copy of a letter from Admiral PEYTON, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, the 23d instant.

SIR,

I HEREWITH inclose, for their Lordships information, a letter I have just received from Captain Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop Raccoon, giving an account of his having captured La Pensee French schooner privateer, that left Dieppe on Sunday last, but had not taken any thing. I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Raccoon, Dover Roads, January 23. 1798.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday, at eight A. M. Beachy Head bearing N. E. by E. distant about three or four leagues, I fell in with and captured La Pensee French schooner privateer, mounting 2 four-pounders and 9 swivels, and carrying 32 men, sailed on Sunday last from Dieppe, and had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c.

ROB. LLOYD.

Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, &c.

London.

JANUARY 29.

We understand that the sums subscribed now amount to about 150,000l. Besides the names we have already mentioned as subscribers, we are to add, the Cabinet Ministers, each 2000l.—Lord Romney 2000l. a-year during the war—the Grocers Company 1000l.—the Corporation of Doncaster 1000l.—the Governor of the Bank 1000l. &c. &c.

A great number of small sums were paid into the Bank on Saturday for voluntary contributions. The principal subscribers were Lords Boston and Walsingham, 1000l. each, and the Bishop of Chester 1200l.

Two thousand pounds is the highest subscription we have yet heard of, except that of his Majesty. The Peerage, we presume, have fixed two thousand as the *maximum*.

His Majesty's subscription of 20,000l. to defend the country, is, no doubt, very liberal, and we trust it will serve to endear him to his subjects; but when we find an attempt made to prove that the Royal Income is only 65,000l. per annum, we think it necessary to make a fair statement of the matter—in calculating this sum, attention is to be paid only to that part of the Civil List which is appropriated to the immediate support of his Majesty. What then is become of the produce of the private estates purchased by Parliament; of the immense surplusage from Hanover, and numerous other sources of Royal Income? Great as his Majesty's income is, we are far from thinking it is too much, when we consider the absolute necessity that exists of maintaining the splendour of the British Crown, and duly supporting the rank and dignity of the first sovereign in the universe; when we find it asserted that 20,000l. is a *full third* of the King's *annual income*, we cannot suffer so gross an insult upon the country to pass without shewing the fallacy of the statement.—*L. Packet.*

There are two very substantial reasons why it is not in the power of a Great Personage to advance money out of the Civil List. The one is, that the money given by Parliament for that purpose is entrusted to the disposal of other persons:—And the second, perhaps not the the least important, is the well-known fact of *long arrears* upon that list—a fact acknowledged by every person upon that list from a Chief Justice to a Beefeater.

Lord Grenville has discharged ten servants, with other reforms.

A Swiss gentleman on Friday arrived in town from Rochefort. He came by the way of Nantes, Rennes, and Havre: He left Caen on the 17th instant. Gen. Desaix had established the head-quarters of the army of England in that city; in its environs some loose bodies of troops were stationed, but their appearance by no means corresponded with the pompous declamations of the Executive Directory. The invasion of this country was the current topic, but the consequences of the projected conquest were more the objects of speculation than the means by which that event was to be effected. Our informant saw little serious preparation, and his observation, which was general and minute, led him to believe that much time must unavoidably escape before any enterprise of moment can be attempted. Jersey, Guernsey, and Marcou, he considers as the more immediate objects of attack.

A new map of England has been published at Paris, in which those points are marked, where, from the landing of Julius Cæsar to the present time, a successful descent has been made on this country. Every one of these, the French papers say, is a rallying point for the troops of the Republic.

A letter from Cassel, inserted in one of the French journals, says, that the regency of Hanover have sent away all the horses and other valuable effects belonging to the King of England. They have also, it is added, made an application for succour to the King of Prussia; but, from the ambiguous answer returned by that monarch, it is not difficult to infer, that the fate of that country is decided. The conjecture is that the Electorate will fall to the share of the Prussian Monarch, in return for the tacit permission which he has given to the Republic to controul the commerce of Hamburgh.—*Le Surveillant.*

The sum of money recently demanded by the Executive Directory from the Hanseatic towns of Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, by way of loan, as it is modestly called, is sixteen millions of marcs Banco, which, according to the present course of Exchange, is 1,300,000l. Sterling. This demand was made in the first instance through M. Schuyter, the agent for Hamburgh, resident at Paris, who transmitted it to his Senate. Leonard Bourdon's mission was for the purpose of enforcing this demand; and, it is supposed also, of overawing the Senate to stop all further intercourse with this country. The Senate has positively rejected the first of these demands; and, if the second has been made, it has of course refused that also.

Although it was generally rumoured that the French emigrants had been ordered to quit Hamburgh, it does not appear that this news is authentic; and it seems doubtful whether any such order will be given.

It appears that the Hamburghers were not without very serious alarms for the fate of that city, and therefore wisely determined to send as much gold out of it as they could conveniently spare. Upwards of 500,000l. in specie, has been sent over to this country within the last fortnight. The mail-coaches from Yarmouth, both on Thursday and yesterday, were loaded with specie coming to the Bank.

According to the last letters from Brussels, a close chain of cantonments has been formed on the Flemish coast, from Ostend to Dutch Flanders, on the frontiers of the Dutch Republic, and also on the side of Luxembourg and Treves. The posts can communicate with each other by signals. All these precautions have for their object to prevent the introduction of English merchandizes, which were brought in great quantities by the Scheldt, and thence conveyed by armed men through the country. "There is no doubt," says the writer, "but that the English merchants will suffer much from this measure, and from the seizure of their goods; but it is not to be denied that commerce in general has received a severe shock from its operation."

The Dutch papers to the 16th instant do not contain any news; nor does it appear that at that time any steps had been taken respecting the seizure of English manufactures; but it was apprehended by several people that it would take place, as the Dutch government is so situated as to be obliged to comply with whatever the French Directory requires, however prejudicial to its own interest.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders are received for all ships of war at Spithead to be kept in such a state, as to be prepared to weigh anchor the instant they receive orders, night or day.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated December 17. 1797, says—"Yesterday came in a ship from Fayal, with wine for Government. She had only one man and two boys on board. The master and the rest of the crew were taken out the evening before by a French privateer brig. Before the boat could get back from the privateer, to take possession of the ship, a heavy squall came on, upon which the man (left on board) put the vessel before the wind, and came safe in here yesterday morning.—Admiral Harvey is now here in the Prince of Wales, with the Tamer, Babet, and Requine. The Alfred, of 74 guns, is cruizing to windward; the Tamer has orders also for that purpose."

Captain Foote, of the Beckford West Indiaman, which was lately cut out of the Downs, by a French gunboat, arrived in town on Thursday night from France, where he has been detained a prisoner. He was all the time of his captivity in France suffered to walk about on his parole.

Captain Foote reports, that just before he quitted France, which was on Wednesday morning, an order had been issued for sending all the Americans out of France.

Previous to the loss of the Prince Frederick Indiaman, a child of seven years old absolutely expired in fits, occasioned by extreme terror at the falling of the masts. In firing signals of distress, Frederick Bowen, a seaman, had his right arm shot off. The French frigate, blown up by the Insurgent, was the Meduse, of 48 guns, which was so leaky as to be untenable. The Quarter Master who fell a victim to intemperance, was named Daniel Cooke. The whole of the crew saved amounted to 205 seamen, soldiers, women, and children.

Captain Clements of the navy is appointed to command the gun-vessels destined for the defence of the coast of Scotland, in the room of Captain Hope, who goes Lord Duncan's captain.

The American merchants held another meeting on Saturday; but we do not understand that any determination respecting the delicate proposal of applying to Government for a convoy has yet been come to. Ministers however, have so far made up their minds upon the subject, as to resolve to grant the convoy, should it be requested by the merchants.

We have received American papers of a late date, by a vessel which arrived off Dover on Saturday, after a passage of 27 days from New York. We extract the following articles:

NEW-YORK, DEC. 25.

A letter from a gentleman of Norfolk, to a member of Congress, dated 13th inst. says, "We have news from Cape Francois. Barney has sent his frigates to France, and he is now Judge of the Tribunal in prize causes, since which several American vessels bound to, and coming from British ports (such as were so before the war) are not to be condemned. Several had been released, and most of the privateers laid up. This is in consequence of late orders from France. Captain Huston, of the brig Amelia, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day with this information."

The following is another extract of a letter from a gentleman of Norfolk to another member of Congress, dated the 12th inst.—"The only news of importance we have at present came to hand this day by an arrival from the West Indies—it is, that Commodore Barney is appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Admiralty of the Cape, and that he had already issued a proclamation forbidding the capture of American vessels bound to any British port whatever, except to such as are styled rebel ports."

On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the ship Powhatan, Capt. Schaw, 70 days from Liverpool for this port, was stranded on the south breaker off the bar.

The Powhatan, about three weeks before, had carried away her main mast and sprung her foremast, and getting into soundings at night, with the wind at N. E. had not sail sufficient to work her off, until day light, and was drifted on shore by the tide. Shortly after striking, she bilged and filled; and when the Captain and crew were taken from her by Captain M'Ihenny, in his pilot-boat, she had four feet water in her cabin.

She had a very valuable cargo on board, consisting of dry goods and salt, which is supposed to have been worth at least 25,000l. sterling; and fortunately for our city, it was insured in England.

Four or five schooners, sloops and boats have gone down to save such part of the cargo as may be possible, and it is expected that the greater part of the goods will be recovered, (though damaged), if the weather continues as moderate as it has been, as they were stowed between decks and in the after hold.

Mr M'Ihenny's pilot boat, and a boat of Mr Chambers, yesterday brought up valuable freights saved from the wreck.

Two Hamburgh mails are now again due.—Their arrival is expected with the greater anxiety, as various reports have been in circulation for several days, which involve very important facts.

It appears to be admitted on all hands that Government have received intimation that the King of Prussia is determined to preserve inviolate the German boundary; meanwhile, new plans of partition are forming, which have for their object the defeat of those submitted by France, so that at any rate it appears certain the lesser continental Powers are destined to destruction, that the greater may be repaid in some sort, the expences of the struggle they have endured in the cause of humanity and justice!

We are assured, that the Senate of Hamburgh have refused the loan to France; if this be true, they must look with confidence to be supported by the Northern Powers in the neighbourhood.—A short time must determine whether there is any truth in these statements.

It does not appear by the Portsmouth letters of this day that Admiral Thompson's fleet had returned to port yesterday. The report that the Brest squadron is at sea does not obtain much credit.

ARMY PAY OFFICE.—It appears that the plan respecting these offices is at last finally settled by Government. We understand that, at Midsummer next, a public office is to be established, at which the whole of the business is to be transacted. The accounts are to be completed every six months; and every officer, both on full and half pay, with all the subalterns and soldiers, will punctually receive their pay in the course of the succeeding month. From this plan, a great saving to the nation is expected to arise.

Among the elements of an impending revolution in Switzerland may be classed the establishment of a club at Basle, under the title of Patriotic Union. The first meeting consisted of 32 citizens, 14 of whom were members of the Great Council. The meeting was of opinion, that a revolution is necessary; and that consequently the members of the Great Council, who were present, shall renew in the Council the motion, already made before, to grant *absolute liberty of speaking and writing on political questions*, without the least restriction.

The subject for which a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock is called for on Tuesday next, relates to the recent appointment of the Hon. Frederick North to the government of the island of Ceylon. The Proprietors who have called the meeting assert, that this appointment is contrary to the Company's charter, which does not allow his Majesty to appoint to any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, without the Company's consent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, of the 46th foot, was on Monday brought to a General Court Martial, at Colchester, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bell of the same regiment.

The establishment of agents for the care of our prisoners in France is now complete. Captain Cotes is to be the chief. There are to be four subordinate agents, with each a commissary or clerk: These agents are Messrs. Wilkie, Dent, Payne, and Edwards.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The following paper is distributed, by order of Government, to the Collectors of the Districts.

By virtue of an act of the 38th George III. intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war,"—

PERSONS OCCUPYING HOUSES IN WHICH THERE ARE SHOPS, OR WHICH ARE USUALLY LET TO LODGERS,

If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty, is under 3l.—exempted.

At	and under		or from L.	s.	d.	to L.	s.
At 3l.	and under 5l.	— 1-10th, or from	0	6	0	to 0	10
5l.	7l. 10s.	— 1-5th,	1	0	0	1	10
7l. 10s.	10l.	— $\frac{1}{4}$,	1	17	6	2	10
10l.	12l. 10s.	— $\frac{1}{2}$,	5	0	0	6	5
12l. 10s.	15l.	— $\frac{3}{4}$,	9	7	6	11	5
15l.	20l.	— 1,	15	0	0	20	0
20l.	25l.	— $1\frac{1}{4}$,	25	0	0	31	5
25l.	30l.	— $1\frac{1}{2}$,	37	10	0	45	0
30l. and upwards,		— 2,	60 and upwards.				

And in no case more than twice the amount.

PERSONS OCCUPYING HOUSES NOT HAVING SHOPS, NOR USUALLY LETTING LODGINGS

If the amount now paid to the different house and window duties, dog duty, clock and watch duty, is under 1l.—exempted.

At	and under		or from L.	s.	d.	to L.	s.
At 1l.	and under 2l.	— $\frac{1}{4}$, or from	0	5	0	to 0	10
2l.	3l.	— $\frac{1}{2}$,	1	0	0	1	10
3l.	5l.	— $\frac{3}{4}$,	2	5	0	3	15
5l.	7l. 10s.	— 1,	5	0	0	7	10
7l. 10s.	10l.	— $1\frac{1}{2}$,	11	5	0	15	0
10l.	12l. 10s.	— 2,	20	0	0	25	0
12l. 10s.	15l.	— $2\frac{1}{2}$,	31	5	0	37	10
15l.	20l.	— 3,	45	0	0	60	0
20l.	30l.	— $3\frac{1}{2}$,	70	0	0	105	0
30l.	40l.	— 4,	120	0	0	160	0
40l.	50l.	— $4\frac{1}{2}$,	180	0	0	225	0
50l. and upwards,		— 5,	250 and upwards.				

Persons keeping any Male Servant, Pleasure Horse, or Carriage, where the amount of the duty is under 25l. to pay a sum equal to three times the amount of their present payment.

At	and under		or from L.	s.	to L.
At 25l.	and under 30l.	— $3\frac{1}{2}$, or from	87	10	to 105
30l.	40l.	— 4,	120	0	160
40l.	50l.	— $4\frac{1}{2}$,	180	0	225
50l. and upwards,		— 5,	250 and upwards.		

Horses in husbandry to pay a sum equal to twice the present payment.

Liberty to obtain exemption or abatement, (as the case may be) on declaration of income, in any case where the amount of the duty on any person, according to the above rate, would exceed the following proportion according to his income.

SCALE RESPECTING INCOME.

Persons not possessing an annual income of 60l. to be exempted.

Where the said annual income is not less than

Income	L.	s.	d.
60l. but under 65l. an abatement shall be made to a sum not exceeding one hundredth and twentieth part of the said income, or - -	0	10	0
65l. but under 70l. to a sum not exceeding one ninety-fifth part of the same, or - - -	0	13	[illegible]
70l. but under 75l. to a sum not exceeding one seventieth part of the same, or - -	1	0	0
75l. but under 80l. to a sum not exceeding one sixty-fifth part of the same, or - - - -	1	3	[illegible]
80l. but under 85l. to a sum not exceeding one sixtieth part of the same, or - - -	1	6	[illegible]
85l. but under 90l. to a sum not exceeding one fifty-fifth part of the same, or - - -	1	10	[illegible]
90l. but under 95l. to a sum not exceeding one fiftieth part of the same, or - -	1	16	0
95l. but under 100l. to a sum not exceeding one forty-fifth part of the same, or - -	2	2	[illegible]
100l. but under 105l. to a sum not exceeding one fortieth part of the same, or - - - -	2	10	0
105l. but under 110l. to a sum not exceeding one thirty-eighth part of the same, or - - -	2	15	3
110l. but under 115l. to a sum not exceeding one thirty-fifth part of the same, or - - - -	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
115l. but under 120l. to a sum not exceeding one thirty-fourth part of the same, or - - -	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
120l. but under 125l. to a sum not exceeding one thirty-second part of the same, or - - -	3	15	[illegible]
125l. but under 130l. to a sum not exceeding one thirtieth part of the same, or - -	4	3	[illegible]
130l. but under 135l. to a sum not exceeding one twenty-eighth part of the same, or -	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
135l. but under 140l. to a sum not exceeding one twenty-sixth part of the same, or - - -	5	3	[illegible]
140l. but under 145l. to a sum not exceeding one twenty-fourth part of the same, or - -	5	16	[illegible]
145l. but under 150l. to a sum not exceeding one twenty-second part of the same, or - - -	6	11	[illegible]
150l. but under 155l. to a sum not exceeding one twentieth part of the same, or - -	7	10	[illegible]
155l. but under 160l. to a sum not exceeding one nineteenth part of the same, or - -	8	3	[illegible]
160l. but under 165l. to a sum not exceeding one eighteenth part of the same, or - - -	8	17	[illegible]
165l. but under 170l. to a sum not exceeding one seventeenth part of the same, or - -	9	14	[illegible]
170l. but under 175l. to a sum not exceeding one sixteenth part of the same, or - -	10	12	[illegible]
175l. but under 180l. to a sum not exceeding one fifteenth part of the same, or - - -	11	13	[illegible]
180l. but under 185l. to a sum not exceeding one fourteenth part of the same, or - -	12	17	[illegible]
185l. but under 190l. to a sum not exceeding one thirteenth part of the same, or - -	14	4	[illegible]
190l. but under 195l. to a sum not exceeding one twelfth part of the same, or - -	15	16	[illegible]
195l. but under 200l. to a sum not exceeding one eleventh part of the same, or - - -	17	14	[illegible]
200l. and upwards, to a sum not exceeding one tenth part of the same, or - - -	[illegible]		

And where the said annual income shall appear to be not less than two hundred pounds, every such person shall be entitled to such an abatement of the additional duty now granted, as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively to a sum not exceeding one tenth part of the said income.

Persons assessed after April 5, 1798, are to pay the additional duty from the commencement of the year for which it was made.

Persons assessed after April 5, 1798, for a greater amount than before, are to pay an additional duty in proportion. Surcharges are to be charged as if included in the original assessment.

Fractional parts, under one shilling, are not to be charged with additional duty.

Additional duties are to be paid annually to the amount of the first assessment.

Seperate assessments are to be made on the duties liable to different rates; and the two 10l. per cent. duties may be apportioned.

Inns, or such houses as are licenced to sell wine, ale, or other liquors by retail; boarding schools, keeping not less than ten; and houses licensed to receive lunatics are to be rated as lodging houses.

Persons having one or more houses let as lodging houses, are to be assessed as such; and for two more, separately.

None to be considered as lodging houses, unless they have been let as such within the year previous to appeal.

Persons having to maintain more than four children, under twenty-one years, and born in lawful wedlock, to be entitled to the following abatements respectively:

Having more than four and less than eight, to have an abatement of 10 per cent. on the additional duties. Eight, and not more than nine, to have 15l. per cent. abatement. Ten children, and more, to have 20l. per cent. allowed.

Sheriffs, or annual officers of corporations, are not to pay for any additional carriages, horses, or servants kept during the year of their service.

Physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, or midwives, are to pay no more than a single rate in addition for a carriage or two horses, if they keep no more.

Academicians, or associates of the Royal Academy, are not to be assessed more than once for keeping one male servant, and to the additional duty on houses and windows, as before prescribed, for dwelling houses occupied as shops.

Incumbents are to pay for rectorial or vicarial houses inhabited by their curates.

Royal or public hospitals, or any chambers or apartments therein used, occupied for charitable purposes are exempted.

Persons assessed to the duties on horses by 30 George III. cap. 15. and 37 George III. cap. 106, are to pay twice the assessment made prior to April 6, 1798.

Persons having ceased to keep servants, carriages, or horses prior to Nov. 1, 1797, to be exempted; and such as have ceased to keep carriages from April 5, 1797, shall, on appeal, be exempted.

Farms of less than 70l. per annum, are exempted; and if less than 150l. to pay for no more than five horses.

Such as reside not in cities or market towns, and having but one residence, nor rated above 25l. for male servants, horses, and carriges, are not to be assessed for their mansion, but for forty windows.

Persons quitting farms, pursuant to notice given before Dec. 1. 1797, are to have an abatement for the whole additional duties for husbandry horses, provided he keeps them no longer.

Persons having entered into the yeoman cavalry previous to the first day of appeal, and not having obtained exemption for a horse, 36 Geo. III. cap. 16. in the last assessment, are to be charged with the same additional duty, as if the exemption had been allowed.

On notice being given of removal to the collecters, the additional duties are to cease, and the succeeding occupiers are to be charged with the same from the day of their becoming so; and also for any other duties to which such persons were assessed previous to their removal. And persons so removing are to be liable to additional duty for any other house they occupy, and also for any other duty assessed before removal.

Persons charged to the duties on houses and windows, and who have removed, are not to pay the ad-

ditional duty; for it is to be paid by the succeeding occupiers.

Such as remove into new houses are not to be charged on the houses from whence they removed.

Additional clocks and watches used after Jan. 5, 1798, or to any not charged with duty within the year preceding that day, are not liable.

Additional carriages kept after passing this act, and not used before, or persons not assessed within the year ending April 5, 1798, but charged for carriages used for the first time after passing this act, are liable to only once the amount of the duty now payable.

Taxed carts, as described in 35 Geo. III. cap. 109, carriages for hire, waiters, stage coaches, or carriages for conveying passengers for hire, and all assessments made by virtue of the cavalry acts, are exempted.

Such as pay a composition for hounds, are to be assessed according to the said composition.

Occupiers are to be charged with the additional duties on houses and windows.

Where the landlord is charged with the said duties now payable, the amount is to be added to the assessment made upon the occupiers before computing the additional duty; or where no such assessment is made on the occupier, the amount charged upon the landlord shall form the basis of the additional assessment on the occupiers.

Landlords of lodging-houses are to be deemed the occupiers.

Landlords advancing the additional duty at the desire of their tenants are to be repaid by instalments, and may recover the same as if it were rent.

Tenants advancing money at the desire of their landlords, are to be paid by instalments, and may recover the same as if it were advance of the land-tax.

Parents, guardians, or tutors of infants, are to pay for the same, and be repaid, as for money advanced upon their account.

Arrears of duty, owing by persons demised, are to be paid by their heirs, executors, and and administrators.

The duties are to be ascertained, &c. as the duties now under the Commissioners of Taxes.

The first meeting of Commissioners is to be on or before February 1, 1798.

Persons aggrieved by any assessment, except on account of income, may appeal to the Commissioners, who are empowered to rectify or vacate assessments.

Appeals are to be heard in the order they are delivered; and no claim is to be allowed unless verified on oath.

Persons proving at the end of any year, that their income fell short of the sums mentioned in the declaration, may receive from the Receiver General the over payment, on producing a certificate from the Commissioners.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 29.

The supplies of grain in general to this market continuing to be very plentiful, we have experienced a considerable declension in the prices of most articles since last Monday; and, unless the supplies fall off at the markets near the coast, it is impossible to say where a stand will be made, as the stock in the buyers hands here has of late accumulated very much, and therefore cannot with propriety note higher prices than at foot.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	40	46	0	Malt,	35	37	0
Essex,	47	50	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	19	22	0	New Oats,	13	15	0
Fine,	22	24	0	Mealing,	15	17	0

—*STOCKS*.—

Bank Stock	—	5 *per cent. Ann.*	69¾ ¾
3 *per cent. Ann.*	47⅞ 48 47⅞	*Long Ann.*	13 9-16 ¼
4 *per cent.*	59¼	*Short*,	6⅜ 7-16

This day (Jan 29) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. red.* 48⅞

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY 1.

SUN-OFFICE, *Jan.* 29.—TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

It is with much concern we announce the loss of the Tribune frigate, of 44 guns, Capt. S. BARKER, on the Halifax station, conveyed to us in the following

Extract of a letter, dated Harbourgrace, Newfoundland, January 1, 1798.

"The latest accounts from St John's, mention the unfortunate loss of his Majesty's frigate Tribune, of 44 guns, Capt. S. BARKER; which vessel was wrecked at the entrance of Halifax, and all her crew perished, save one petty officer and eight seamen. A great number of people from the shore went to the frigate's assistance, and lost their lives in the attempt to save their fellow creatures."

Married here on the 29th January, Lieutenant ANDREW WAID, of the Royal Navy, to Miss ANN GRANT, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Grant, thread-manufacturer at Aberdeen.

On Saturday 27th January, died, at his house of Hay Lodge, in Tweeddale, PATRICK HONYMAN, Esq. of Græmsay.

Died, at York, on the 16th instant, Miss MARY DALRYMPLE HAY, youngest daughter of John Dalrymple Hay Esq. of Park.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION.

Yesterday, the Corporation of this city, unanimously voted two thousand pounds, towards aid to his Majesty to carry on the war, and the Right Hon. the LORD PROVOST for himself subscribed two hundred pounds for the same purpose.

On Friday last, the Dock Company at Hull subscribed 500l. for the use of the State.

The Cutler's Company at Sheffield have, very much to their credit, unanimously resolved to discontinue the feasts for the present year, and to subscribe towards the support of Government the sum of 200l. usually allowed the master for the feasts.

The managers of the Leicester and Worcester theatres have set a spirited example to the managers of every similar undertaking throughout the kingdom, in allotting the first and last nights of the season to the support of the State.

HEMP, TALLOW, AND DEALS.

An additional duty has been laid on these articles at St Petersburgh by the Emperor of Russia, commencing 1st January 1798—viz.

Hemp, formerly 166, now 180 Copeaks, } per Berquit.
Tallow, — 286, — 400 ditto, }

Deals of all kinds double the former duty.

In consideration of the very handsome manner which two of the gentlemen lately concerned in the disturbance at the Theatre Royal came forward expressing their sorrow at having occasioned any interruption to the performance, or uneasiness to the audience, the Magistrates did not fine them so severely as otherwise they would have done; but sufficient to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct, and which fine they ordered to be applied to charitable purposes.

The London Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, stating that the Plague has broke out at Corsica, and ordering a quarantine of forty days on all ships coming from the Mediterranean.

In another part of this paper our readers will see a list of subscribers for establishing an INFIRMARY at INVERNESS.—The amount is truly respectable, and has been obtained in the course of a few weeks. The benevolent purpose of the institution will, we hope, excite every friend of humanity to countenance and support it.

Yesterday and this day a great deal of snow has fallen, and it now lies pretty deep in the country. The north post arrived at a very late hour.

TO THE CHARITABLE AND HUMANE.

Monday morning the following melancholy accident happened at Lord SOMMERVILLE's Lime Rock at Drum, wrought by Mr. Laing farmer at Craigover—Between seven and eight o'clock, one of the quarriers went into the apartment where they were in use to take their victuals, (and where a fire was constantly kept) in order to light his pipe; another of the workman soon followed; a third, supposed to be an hour after the first, went to the door of the place, and observing the two men, instantly stepped in for the purpoe of giving assistance, but dropt down, and they all three unfortunately expired.

The cause of this fatal catastrophe, may with every degree of probability be ascribed to a new built kiln presently burning, from the violent storm that morning communicating with the apartment already mentioned, forcing the smoke thro' crevices of stones, the stirrings of former workings, added to the sulphur arising from the coals which had been employed on the Saturday evening to keep the fire from going out.

The unfortunate sufferers were three of the most faithful servants which any one could wish to have; and to add to the calamity, one of them has left a wife with *six* children, and on the very eve of being delivered of a *seventh*—another has a wif ewith *three* children, and at the down-lying of a *fourth*—and the third has left a wife with *three* children.—It is with pleasure we hear, that a subscription is already begun for the support of the widows and their helpless children.

LAMP BREAKERS.

We had occasion formerly to mention, that great numbers of the city lamps had been broken of late—Some persons supposed to have been the perpetrators of these depredations were summoned before the Magistrates, but when an investigation by proof was about to commence, a bill of advocation was presented, by which the cause is removed into the Court of Session.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Yesterday the MAGISTRATES set the Assize of Bread according to the following table, to take place on Monday next the 5th current, and to continue till a new assize be appointed.

Wheat, per boll — —	L. 1	5	0
Allowance for manufacture —	0	6	0
	[illegible]		

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The penny loaf, (wheaten) —	0	7	14
Twopenny, ditto — —	0	15	12
Threepenny, ditto — —	1	7	10
The penny loaf, (household) —	0	10	6
Twopenny, ditto — —	1	4	12
Threepenny, ditto — —	1	15	2
Quartern loaf — — —	4	5	8
And to be sold { Wheaten, at	L. 0	0	8½
{ Household, at	0	0	6½

Extracted by JAMES LAING, Clerk.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS IN FIFESHIRE.

On Monday last, ROBERT WILLIAMSON, shoemaker in Markinch, DAVID MATHESON, wright in Coalton of Balgonie, JAMES ARTHUR, wright in Balgonie, JOHN DRUMMOND, tailor in Dalginch, SELAH HAMAH LEKOTH GREIG, residing at Brunton, and ANN WILLIAMSON, residing at Kennoway, were tried before the SHERIFF of FIFE, for riotously resisting the execution of the militia act. Mr FRANCIS JEFFREY, Counsel for the pannels, admitted that they had been present at the riotous proceedings stated in the indictment, but denied that they had been active.

The examination of witnesses lasted till five o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr JAMRS OSWALD charged the jury in support of the prosecution, Mr JAMES GRAHAME for the pannel, ROBERT WILLIAMSON and Mr GEORGE BELL for the other pannels. The jury, after deliberating three hours, found Robert Williamson, David Matheson, John Drummond, James Arthur, and Ann Williamson, guilty of the crimes libelled, and Selah Greig art and part, but that she was not actively concerned in the riot. Robert Williamson, David Matheson, John Drummond, and James Arthur, were sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, Ann Williamson for two months, and Selah Greig for one month.

Shipping.

The sloop of war the Inspector, Captain C. Lock, of 16 guns, arrived at Leith, and is to convoy to the Nore the ships that are going that way.

Exrtact of a letter from Newcastle, dated the 30th instant.—"I have to inform you of the safe arrival of the Christian, Captain Wishart, from Leith to Newcastle; and also that the vessel De Hoop, Captain Dick Cornelius, from Rotterdam to Bergen and Leith, with flax, gin, cheese, seed, &c. was taken the 18th inst. by the Sally armed ship, Captain Wolf, within 30 miles of Leith, and brought to Shields, where she now lies."

LEITH & KINGHORN PASSAGE BOATS.

Tuesday, the Red Rose and Elizima Passage Boats were forced out of Pettycur, by the pressing solicitation of the passengers, contrary to the inclination of the crews. When the Red Rose was about half over, she was taken suddenly by one of the gusts, and her mast carried over her side. The Elizima perceiving her distress, put about, in opposition to the remonstrances of the passengers, who wanted her to proceed to Lieth.—She happily got the Red Rose in tow, and both got safely into the harbour of Bruntisland. In time of the Red Rose's distress, a gentleman and lady, passengers, exclaimed that they had 300l. sterling on board, which they would freely part with to save their Lives; but after the Elizima had brought them all safe into Bruntisland, the reward to the crew was a *twenty shillings note.*

It is hoped that passengers will not be so pressing on the departure of the passage boats to and from Lieth in future, as they have hitherto been, to the emminent danger of themselves and the crews.

—*GLASGOW TONTINE LIST*.—

The Louisa, Oughterson, is arrived at Barbadoes from the Clyde.

Mersey, Mollineux, at Barbadoes, from Africa.

Rae, Carlisle, do. do.

Flanders, ———, at Elbe, from Hull.

Ann, Cuite, at Trinidad, from Martinique.

—*ARRIVED AT LEITH*—

Jan. 29. Busy, Bremner, from Liverpool, goods.
London and Berwick Packet, Ward, from London, do.
Kelso Packet, Watson, from ditto, do.
Berwick Merchants, White, from ditto, do.
Unity, Carter, from Stockton, do.
Revolution, Armes, from Lynn, grain.
Janet, Knox, from Alloa, malt.
Charlotte, M'Laren, from ditto, do.

—*SAILED*—

Inverness, Crear, for Inverness, goods.
Newcastle Packet, Caithness, for Dundee, do.
Russel, Raith, for Montrose, do.

EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, Jan. 30.

Lothian Oatmeal, 230 bolls. South Country, 30.

Lothian per Boll.				*S. Country per Boll.*				*Prices Per Peck.*		
First,	0	14	0	First,	0	13	3	First,	0	11
Second,	0	13	6	Second,	0	0	0	Second,	0	10½
Third,	0	13	0	Third.	0	0	0	Third,	0	0

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		A.M.	P.M.
Tuesday, Jan. 30.	—	35	40
Wednesday, — 31.	—	35	32
Thursday, Feb. 1.	—	32	—

THE BAROMETER

Has been exceedingly low for some days past.

INVERNESS INFIRMARY.

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the INFIRMARY intended to be established at INVERNESS.

	L.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Lord Seaforth	126	0	0
Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown, Bart.	126	0	0
Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart. Lord Lieutenant of the county of Inverness	150	0	0
Colonel Hugh Grant of Moy,	126	0	0
Alex. Baillie, Esq. of Dochfour	100	0	0
Dav. Urquhart, Esq. of Braelangwell,	100	0	0
James Grant, Esq. of Redcastle,	84	0	0
Arthur Forbes, Esq. of Culloden,	50	0	0
Donald M'Leod, Esq. of Geanies	21	0	0
William Inglis, Esq. Provost of Inverness,	31	10	0
Simon Fraser, Esq. of Farraline, Sheriff Depute of the county of Inverness	21	0	0
Phineas Mackintosh, Esq. of Drummond,	31	10	0
Provost John Mackintosh, Inverness	21	0	0
George Gun Munro, Esq. of Poyntzfield,	10	10	0
Robert Macbean, Esq. of Tortola,	21	0	0
Charles Mackintosh, Esq. W. S.	21	0	0
Bailie Alexander Macintosh, Inverness,	21	0	0
Bailie Thomas Young, Inverness,	10	10	0
Dr Kennedy, Inverness,	5	5	0
Captain Alpin Grant,	5	5	0
Bishop Andrew Macfarlane,	5	5	0
Captain John Robertson,	3	3	0
Captain Thomas Walcott,	20	0	0
Mr Campbell Mackintosh,	8	8	0
Bailie Donald Macpherson, Inverness,	5	5	0
Dr James Robertson, physician, Inverness,	10	10	0
Mr William Wilson, merchant in Inverness,	5	5	0
James Shaw, Esq. of Muirtown,	21	0	0
Colonel James Fraser of Culduthell,	31	10	0
William Scott, Esq. of Seabank,	21	0	0
Mr Simon Fraser of Boblainy,	5	5	0
Peter Baillie, Esq. of Bristol,	5	5	0
Colin Munro, Esq. of Granada,	20	0	0
Bailie Charles Jamieson, Inverness,	10	10	0
Mr John Mackenzie, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	1
Mr Hugh Fraser, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Andrew Fraser, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Colonel James Fraser, Belladrum,	21	0	0
Lady Kilcoy,	10	10	0
Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of Kilcoy,	31	10	0
Thomas Gilzean, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of Inverness,	15	15	0
Bailie James Clerk, Inverness,	5	5	0
Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Torbreck,	21	0	0
Lady Kilmachen,	10	10	0
Miss Reid at Torbreck,	5	5	0
Arthur Robertson, Esq. of Inches,	10	10	0
Mastertown Robertson, Esq. younger of Inches,	5	5	0
Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Newtoun,	10	10	0
William Chisholm, Esq. Inverness,	15	15	0
John Haywood, Esq.	10	10	0
William Chisholm, Esq. of Chisholm,	21	0	0
Major Colin Mackenzie, Montgerald,	10	10	0
James Grant, Esq. writer, Inverness,	15	15	0
George Inglis, Esq. of Bellfield, Demerary,	21	0	0
Duncan Grant, Esq. of Bught,	10	10	0
Robert Allan, Esq. printer of the Caledonian Mercury,	5	5	0
Lachlan Macgillivray, Esq. Inverness,	10	10	0
James Mackintosh, Esq. of Farr,	5	5	0
Mr Donald Fraser, writer, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Alexander Macdonald, writer, Inverness,	5	5	0
Alexander Tulloch, Esq. Collector of Excise Inverness,	5	5	0
John Grant, Esq. of Ryefield,	5	5	0
Mr William Welsh, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Hugh Cobban, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr David Macpherson, Inverness,	4	1	2
Mr James Lyon, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Alexander Mackintosh, merchant, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr John Simpson, merchant, Inverness,	3	3	0
Mr John Forbes, merchant, Inverness,	2	2	0
Mess. Alexander and William Fraser, merchants, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Alexander Wilson, merchant, Inverness,	3	3	0
Mr Alexander Macphail, merchant, Inverness,	2	2	0
Mr James Sutor, merchant, Inverness,	3	3	0
Mr Alexander Davidson, bookseller, Inverness,	5	5	0
Mr Charles Jamieson, goldsmith, Inverness,	3	3	0
Mr Andrew Lachlan, dancing-master, Inverness,	2	2	0
Mr Gilbert Crerar, merchant, Inverness,	3	3	0
Mr William Macbean, merchant, Inverness,	2	2	0
Mr Henry Andrews, merchant, Inverness,	2	2	0
Mr William Chisholm, merchant, Inverness,	2	2	0
Major Grant of Glenmoriston,	21	0	0
Angus Mackintosh, Esq. of Holm,	10	10	0
Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Struy,	12	12	0
Captain Thomas Fraser, Ness Castle,	2	2	0
Alexander Macalister, Esq. of Strathaird,	10	10	0
James Grant, Esq. of Corrymony,	10	10	0
John P. Grant, Esq. of Rothymurchus,	84	0	0
James Grant, Esq. W. S.	5	5	0
James Fraser, Esq. of Gortuleg, W. S.	5	5	0
Alexander Fraser, Esq. W. S.	5	5	0
Captain William Wilson, at Lochletter,	5	5	0
	L. 1790	13	2

Subscriptions continue to be received at Inverness, by WILLIAM INGLIS, Esq. Provost, and Mr Campbell Macintosh, writer there; at Edinburgh, by James Grant and Simon Fraser, Esqrs. advocates, and Charles Mackintosh, James Grant, end Alexander Fraser, Esqrs. writers to the signet, &c. &c.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

To be SOLD, by public roup, on Monday the 12th day of February curt. within John's Coffeehouse, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE consisting of two storeys and garrets, possessed by Mr Johnston, teacher, with the back and fore ground, and offices thereto belonging, all within itself, lying in the back row, part of Nicolson's Park opposite to Richmond Place.

As also, several Small Houses adjoining to the above property, with a large area behind, and a wright's shop thereon.

This property measuring in front about 124 feet, is a most eligible situation for building on, or for erecting any kind of manufactory, as it is within five minutes walk south from the Tron Church, and has an easy access for any kind of carriages. The back area of lot 2d would answer remarkable well for coach-houses and stables. If purchasers incline both lots will be put up together.

The feu-duty for the whole property is trifling; and for the encouragement of intending purchasers, if sold in one lot, the upset price will be 525l.—a sum offered and refused many years ago.

Also, a SUB FEU-DUTY of 1l. 1s. 8d. payable furth of considerable property adjoining to the foresaid.—To be set up at twenty-one years purchase.

For further particulars apply to Hamilton Bell, writer to the signet, in whose hands will be seen the title-deeds, articles of sale, and plan of the ground.

TO [illegible]

SUCH of the Creditors of PAT[illegible] chant in Dundee, who have not [illegible] their debts, and affidavits, are requested to lodge [illegible] twixt and the 5th of April next, with John Ogilvi[illegible] Dundee, agent for the trustees of the creditors of [illegible] trick Chrichton; certifying that those who fail to [illegible] cut out of their first dividend of Patrick Chrichto[illegible] which will take place the 26th of May next. [illegible]

Dundee, 29th Jan. 1798. Not to be [illegible]

TO THOMAS DICKSON's CREDITORS.

SUCH Persons as have Claims on THOMAS DICKSON, sometime tenant in Hassweilsykes, in the county of Peebles, prior to Whitsunday 1790, are requested to lodge notes thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, with James Cairns, writer in Peebles, before the 10th day of March next, when a small fund, which he has now recovered in consequence of a decreet of forthcoming, will be divided among them. Such creditors as fail to comply with this advertisement will be cut off from any share of the dividend. Not to be repeated.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSNESSES, &c.

GREENOUGH's LOZENGES of TOLU, so justly celebrated for their superior efficacy in immediately removing all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Sore Throats, Shortness of Breath, Defluctions on the Lungs, Soreness of the Breast, &c. And Two TINCTURES—the one for cleaning and preserving the TEETH, and effectually curing the Scurvy in the Gums, preventing the Teeth from further decay, and rendering the breath perfectly sweet. The other for the TOOTHACH, which never fails giving immediate ease, without injuring the teeth or gums.

Every purchaser is requested to observe, that R. Hayward is printed on the stamp, and that all others are counterfeits.

Prepared by R. HAYWARD, successor to J. Greenough the inventor, and sold by his appointment by R. SCOTT Druggist, South Bridge, Edinburgh—price 1s 1½d each.

HOUSE IN ST JAMES's SQUARE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 7th of February next, between the hours of two and three o'clock,

THAT HOUSE upon the north side of St James's Square, presently possessed by Mr Menzies, writer to the signet, consisting of the first floor and sunk flat, with cellars and other conveniencies belonging thereto.

For further particulars, enquire at James Gibson, W. S. Prince's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO BE LET,

And entered to Whitsunday 1798,

THE MILL and MILL LANDS of DODS, lying in the parish of Legertwood, and county of Berwick, being situated upon the great road by Coldstream, 28 miles from Edinburgh. The land is of a good quality, consisting of about 12 [?] acres, and well inclosed in four small parks. The thirlage is considerable, for which a fair composition will be paid the tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to William Mirtle, tenant in Boon, near Lauder, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

FARM IN FIFE.

To be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1798,

THE EAST MAINS of KILBRACKMONTH, as presently possessed by Philip Mackie, lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, with an inclosure called the BACK PARK, which has for sometime been possessed by Thomas Duncan, and has been upwards of twenty years in pasture grass. The whole contains about 147½ acres of rich thick soil, fit for raising crops of any kind. All the grounds are arable excepting about 10 [?] acres of pasture. The farm lies within three miles of the harbour of Ely, and there is abundance of coal and lime in the immediate neighbourhood.

Proposals in writing for a lease will be received between and Candlemas next, either by Mr James Walker, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or by Mr Whyte in Crail, and the proposals will be kept secret if desired.

FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION IN PERTHSHIRE TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 8th of March next, betwixt one and two afternoon,

THE SUPERIORITY of the Lands of AUCHLANDSKYES, in the parish of Glendevon, affording a Freehold Qualification in the county of Perth.

The title deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of Masterton Ure, at Mr Higgins's, No. 36. Queen Street, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Session House at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th February 1798, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

LOT V. OF

THE SUBJECTS which belonged to the late Sir ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON of Westquarter and Bedlormie, Bart. being a tenement of Houses and Gardens in and about the town of Falkirk, possessed by Alexander Ramsay and others. The free rent is L. 26 : 8 : 4. sterling, and the upset price is L. 211 : 6 : 8. sterling.

The articles of sale are to be seen in the office of Mr Jeffrey, depute clerk of Session; and in the hands of Mr Ferrier, writer to the signet.

LANDS IN STIRLING-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 8th day of February curt. between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLINDALLOCH and others, lying in the parishes of Balfron and Killearn, and county of Stirling with the VILLAGE of BALFRON, and Feu-duties therein.

The lands are all inclosed, and the houses and offices on the different farms in excellent condition. They are situated on the banks of the water of Endrick, and are intersected by the great turnpike roads leading to Glasgow, Stirling, and Dumbarton, from all which places they are nearly equally distant.

The present rental, including the feus at Balfron, is 876l. and the public burdens are paid by the tenants. The lands of Ballindalloch hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 473l.; the remainder hold of subjects superior.

The feus in the village of Balfron are yearly increasing, and are supported by an extensive printfield and cotton mill upon the estate. The farms are very improveable, and a rise on many of them may be expected in a few years, when several of the old leases expire.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, surrounded with a great deal of valuable old timber, consisting chiefly of Oak and Beech, and the lands abound with a variety of game—If these lands are not sold together they will be divided into three lots.

ALSO,

The Lands of BALWILL, situated on the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and adjoining to Ballendalloch. These lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, for payment of the sum of 3l. 6s 8d. Sterling. The lower part consists of a remarkable fine grazing farm, and the upper of arable land, muir, &c.

The present rental of both is 210l. and the public burthens, except the teind to the College of Glasgow, are paid by the tenants.

These lands are highly improveable, and afford an excellent situation for an Inn, on the great road above mentioned, betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton. They also abound with game.

If purchasers incline, these lands will be divided into two lots;

LIKEWISE,

The Lands of BANKIER, NEWLANDS, BLAIRSKAITH EASTER, and LANGSHOT, lying in the parishes of Campsie and Baldernock, held of a subject superior, with the benefit of two leases, the one of the Coal and Lime of Boyd's Burn and Neuk, for 27 years from the term of Whitsunday 1791, and the other from the Feuers of Balgrochan, and the proprietor of Orchard, for 19 years from Whitsunday 1792.

These lands afford plenty of Coal and Lime, and are most advantageously situated for an extensive sale of both.

The present rent of the Lands is 310l. and of the Coal and Lime, including the leases, 393l. besides a considerable part not at present let.—The public burthens are payable by the proprietor, and there is a tack-duty for the lease of 85l. per annum.

These lands will be exposed in three lots.

Further information may be had by applying to James Buchan, W. S. Edinburgh, Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glasgow or Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the trustee.

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF's PAMPHLET.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN, BY R. WATSON, LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

We present our readers with an extract from this work, which is one of the most animated, yet temperate appeals to the spirit of Britons, that we have seen. The Right Reverend author thus begins his address.

"MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

"The sentiments which I shall, in this address, take the liberty of stating to you on some interesting points, will, I hope, meet with your candid attention; if not from their worth, from the consideration that they are the sentiments of an independant man. I am neither the friend nor enemy of any party in the State; and am so far an impracticable man, that on all public questions of importance, I will follow the dictates of my own individual judgment. No favour which I could receive from this, or from any administration, would induce me to support measures which I disliked; nor will any neglect I may experience impel me to oppose measures which I approve.

"A new system of finance has this year been introduced; and I fairly own it has my approbation as far as it goes. It has given great discontent to many;—but it has given none to me. I lament, as every man must do, the necessity of impossing so heavy a burden on the community; and, with a family of eight children, I shall feel its pressure as much as most men; but I am so far from censuring the Minister for having done so much, that I sincerely wish he had done a great deal more. In the present situation of Great Britain, and of Europe, palliatives are of no use; half measures cannot save us. Instead of calling for a tenth of a man's income, I wish the Minister had called a tenth part, or for such other portion of a man's whole property as would have enabled him not merely to make a temporary provision for the war, but to have paid off, in a few years, the whole or the greatest part of the national debt.

"A million a year has been wisely set apart for the reduction of the debt; and, had we continued at peace, its operation would have been beneficially felt in a few years; but, in our present circumstances, and with an expectation of the recurrency of war at short periods, it is not one, two, or three millions a year, that can preserve us from bankruptcy. We had better struggle to effect the extinction of the debt in five years than in fifty, though our exertion during the shorter period should be proportionably greater.

"A nation is but a collection of individuals united into one body for mutual benefit; and a national debt is a debt belonging to every individual, in proportion to the property he possesses; and every individual may be justly called upon for his quota towards the liquidation of it No man, relatively speaking, will be either richer or poorer by this payment being generally made, for riches and poverty are relative terms; and when all the members of a community are proportionably reduced, the relation between the individuals, as to the *quantum* of each man's property remaining unaltered, the individuals themselves will feel no elevation or depression in the scale of society. When all the foundations of a great building sink uniformly, the symmetry of the parts is not injured; the pressure on each member remains as it was—no rupture is made: the building will not be so lofty, but it may stand on a better bottom. It does not require an oracle to inform us (though an oracle has said it), that riches have been the ruin of every country; they banish the simplicity of manners, they corrupt the morals of a people, and they invite invaders. If we pay the national debt, we may not live quite so luxuriously as we have done; but this change will be no detriment either to our virtue as men, or to our safety as members of society.

"I consider the property of men united in society so far to belong to the State, that any portion of it may be justly called for by the Legislature, for the promotion of the common good; and it is then most equitably called for, when all individuals possessing property of any kind, contribute in proportion to their possessions. This is a principle so obviously just, that it is attended to as much as possible in every scheme of finance; and it would be the universal rule of taxation in every country, could the property of individuals be exactly ascertained. Much objection is made to the obliging men to discover the amount of their property; but I have never heard a sufficient reason in support of the objection. I can see a reason why merchants, tradesmen, contractors, money-jobbers, who deal in large speculations on credit, and without an adequate capital, should be unwilling to disclose their property; but I do not so clearly see what mischief would arise to the community if they were obliged to do it.

"The value of every man's landed property is easily known; the value of his monied property in the Funds is known; and his monied property in mortgages and bonds might as easily be known, if an act of Parliament was passed, rendering no mortgage or bond legal which was not registered. The greatest difficulty would be in ascertaining the value of stock in trade: but a Jury of Neighbours co-operating with the probity of merchants and manufacturers, and that regard for character which generally distinguishes men in business, would settle that point.

"I have lately conversed with a variety of men, in different stations, and in different parts of the kingdom, and have scarcely met with one among the landed gentry, and with none among the manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, and artificers of the country, who has not declared that he had much rather pay his portion of the principal of the National Debt, than be harassed with the taxes destined for the payment of the interest of it. This is true patriotism, and good sense; and were we in our present circumstances to discharge the whole, or the greatest part of the National Debt, all Europe would admire our magnanimity; and France herself would tremble at the idea of subjugating so high-spirited a people.

"The Minister, I am persuaded, is too enlightened not to have considered this subject; and objections may have occurred to him which have not occurred to me. I have ventured to state it for general consideration, that it may not be quite new, if we should at length be compelled to have recourse to such an expedient.—There would be some difficulty in ascertaining every man's property; but where there is a willing mind to remove difficulties, they are seldom unsurmountable. The modifications which the bill for increasing the assessed taxes has undergone, are numerous, and in general judicious; and are a proof that the most perplexing difficulties yield to impartial and deliberative wisdom.

"One modification has not been noticed; at least I have not seen it stated in so clear a manner as it might be stated; and I will mention it, as not undeserving attention, if the business should ever be resumed in another form.—Permanent income arises either from the rent of land, or from the interest of money, or from an annuity. The annuitants are very numerous in the kingdom. Possessors of entailed estates, widows with jointures, the bishops and clergy, the judges, and possessors of patent places during life, the officers of the army and navy, and many others under different denominations, support themselves upon property terminating with their lives.

"The lives of possessors of annuities may, taking the old and the young together, be worth twelve years purchase. An annuitant then, who has an income of 100l. and no other property, is worth 1200l. so that, in paying a tenth of this income, he pays an hundred and twdntieth part of his whole property. A person possessed of an income of 100l. arising from a property of 2000l. let out at an interest of 15l. per cent. in paying a tenth of this income, pays a two hundredth part of his property.

"A person possessing an income of 100l. arising from land, in paying a tenth of his income, pays (estimating land at thirty years purchase) a three hundredth part of his property. Men under these different descriptions pay equally, though their properties are unequal in the proportion of six, ten, and fifteen.

"Much objection also has on all hands been made to the touching of the funds by taxation; but I own that I do not see any sufficient reason why property in the funds may not be as justly as any other property subject to the disposal of the legislature. I make this observation with perfect impartiality; for a considerable part of the little property I possess is in the funds;—Parliament has pledged the nation to the payment of the interest of the money which has been borrowed, till the principal is paid off; but when the debt is become so great that the rental of the kingdom will scarcely pay the interest of it, I do not see any breach of contract, any want of equity in the legislature of the country saying to the public creditor, "The possessors of land are giving up a tenth or a twentieth part of all they are worth for the public service. The possessors of houses, of stock in trade, of morgages and bonds, are doing the same thing—what reason can be given why you should be exempted?—You plead the faith of Parliament. Be it so! Parliament preserves its faith with you; for if Parliament should with one hand pay you your principal, it might lay hold of it with the other, and make you as liable as other men possessing money, to pay your proportion; and does it not come to the same thing, whether your whole principal is paid, and a portion of it is taken back again, or whether your principal is diminished by that portion, and you receive the stipulated interest till the remainder is discharged?"

"Frederick II. in speaking of France about twenty years ago, observed that there were assuming that ascendancy in the affairs of Europe which she had possessed from the time of Henry IV.—the enormity of her debt—exhausted resources—and taxes multiplied in an excessive manner. The two last are the offspring of the first; but the Monrrch's observation is applicable to every other nation under the same circumstances, and to ourselves as well as to others.—If we pay our debt by judicious installments, we shall neither run the risk of the Government being broken up as it was in France, by the discontents of the people, and an inability to go on; nor shall we cripple our commerce by the high price of labour and provisions; nor shall we be depopulated by emigrations to America or France; but we shall preserve the importance we possess in Europe, and renovate the strenth and vigour of the body politic."

"But I will not detain you longer on this point, there is another, of great importance, to which I wish to turn your attention.

"Whatever doubts I formerly entertained, or (notwithstanding all I have read or heard on the subject) may still entertain, either on the justice or the necessity of commencing this war in which we are engaged, I entertain none on the present necessity and justice of continuing it. Under whatever circumstances the war was begun, it is now become just; since the enemy has refused to treat, on equitable terms, for the restoration of peace. Under whatever circumstances of expediency or inexpediency the war was commenced, its con tinuance is now become necessary: for what necessity can be greater than that which arises from the enemy having threatened us with destruction as a nation?

"Here I may, probably, be told that, allowing the war to be just, it is still not necessary, but perfectly inexpedient. I may have it rung in my ears that the French are an over-match for us, that it is better to submit at once to the most ignominious terms of peace than to see another Brennus weighing out the bullion of the Bank, and insulting the misery of the nation with a "woe to the vanquished." I admit the conclusion of the alternative to be just, but I do not admit the truth of the principle from which it is derived—I do not admit that the French are an over-match for us.

"I am far enough from affecting knowledge in military matters; but every man knows that men and money are the sinews of war, and that victory in the field is atchieved by the valour of troops and the skill of commanders. Now in which of these four parrticulars is France our superior? You will answer at once, she is superior in the number of men. The population, I know, of the two countries has been generally estimated in the proportion of three to one; but though this should be admitted to have been the true proportion of the population, and of the men capable of bearing arms, in the beginning of the war, I think it is not the true proportion at present. Both countries have lost great numbers; but France, instead of losing three times, has, I apprehend, lost above ten times as many men as we have done; so that the proportion of men capable of bearing arms remaining in France, compared with what Great Britain can furnish, does not, I am persuaded, exceed that of two to one. And, were there even a bridge over the channel, France durst not make an incursion with half her numbers. She knows how ready her neighbours would be to revenge the injuries they have sustained—how ready her own citizens would be to regain the blessings they have lost, could they once see all her forces occupied in a distant country. France, I repeat it over, were there even a bridge from Calais to Dover, could not send into the field as many men as we could oppose against her.

"But, it may be urged, all the men in France are soldiers—No; some are left to till the ground, some to sustain the languors of her commerce, some to perish in prison, deploring the misery of their country. So many, I acknowledge, are become soldiers in France, that we must, in a great degree imitate her example. Every man who can be spared from the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of the country, must become a soldier, if we mean to face the enemy in a proper manner, if empire or servitude are to be fairly fought for.

"As to money, I need not enter into any comparative discussion on that head. France has no means within herself of providing for her armies.—She intends to send them into this country, either that she may pay them, as she has done in Italy, by plunder, or, in the true spirit of despair, cancel her debts by sacrificing the persons of her soldiers.

"With respect to the valour of the French troops, I have nothing to object. I know it is a favourite opinion with many, that the French are now what their ancestors were in the time of Cæsar, "that in the first onset they are more than men, but in the second less than women." But it appears to me, I must confess, that in this war the French have sustained with courage many onsets:—Praise is due to the gallantry even of an enemy. But if I were asked, whether an equal number of Englishmen would beat these conquerors of Italy, I would answer, as an English ambassador answered a King of Prussia, when, at a review of his forces, he asked the ambassador, "Whether he thought that an equal number of Englishmen could beat his Prussians?"—"I cannot tell (replied the ambassador) whether an equal number would beat them; but I am certain half the number would try."—I have the firmest confidence, that fifty thousand Englishmen, fighting for their wives and children, for their liberty and property, as individuals, for the independence and constitution of their country, would, without hesitation, attack an hundred thousand Frenchmen.

"As to the relative skill of the commanders, it would ill become me to give any opinion upon that point. If I were to admit that the French generals are not inferior to our own in martial ability, yet in the local knowledge of the country, and in the correctness and fidelity of the information they will receive, ours will certainly have the advantage.

"But if the French are not our superiors, either in men or money, in the valour of their soldiers, or the skill of their commanders, what have we to apprehend, should we be forced to fight them on our own ground? A thousand evils, no doubt, attend a country becoming the seat of war, to which we are strangers, and to which, through the good providence of God, and the energy of our navy, we shall long, I trust, continue strangers. But should the matter happen otherwise, should the enemy, by any untoward accident, land their forces, I see no reason why we should despair of our country, if we are only faithful to ourselves; if, forgetting all party animosity, we stand collected as one man against them.

"Many honest men, I am sensible, have been alarmed into a belief, that were the French to invade this country, they would be joined by great numbers of discontented men. This is not my opinion. That they would be joined by a few of the worst men in the country, by thieves and robbers, and outcasts of society, is probable enough; but that any individual, possessing either property or character, that any respectable body of men, would so far indulge their discontents, as to ruin their country and themselves, in gratifying their resentment, is what nothing but experience can convince me of.

"I have heard of a dissenter in Yorkshire, (a man of great wealth and estimation) who, on the last rejection of the petition for the repeal of the test-act, declared that he would go any lengths to carry his point—but I consider this declaration as made during the irritation of the moment, and as opposite to the general principles of that body of men. The dissenters have on trying occasions shewn their attachment to the house of Brunswick and the principles of the revolution; and I should think myself guilty of calumny, if I should say that they had in any degree abandoned either their attachment or their principles, or were disposed to join the invaders of their country.

"There is another set of men whom it seems the fashion of the day to represent as enemies of the state, to stigmatize as republicans, levellers, jacobins. But vulgar traduction of character, party-coloured representation of principle, make no impression on my mind; nor ought they to make any impression on yours. The most respectable of those who are anxious for the reform of Parliament have not, in my judgment, any views hostile to the constitution. They may, perhaps, be mistaken in believing an effectnal reform practicable, without a revolution; but few of them, I am persuaded, would be disposed to attain their object with such a consequence accompanying it; and fewer still would wish to make the experiment under the auspices of a French invader.

"There may be some real republicans in the kingdom; their number, I am convinced, is extremely small; and they are, probably, republicans more in theory than practice; they are, probably, of the same sentiments with the late Dr Price, who, being asked a few months before his death, whether he really wished to see a republic established in England, answered in the negative. "He preferred," (he said) "a republican to a monarchical form of government, when the constitution was to be formed anew, as in America; but, in old established governments, such as England, he thought the introduction of a republic would cost more than it was worth, would be attended with more mischief than advantage."

"I have a firm persuation that the French will find themselves disappointed, if they expect to be supported in their expedition by the discontented in this country.—They have already made a trial; the event of it should lower their confidence; the Welsh, of all denominations, rushed upon their Gallic enemies, with the impetuosity of ancient Britons; they discomfitted them in a moment; they covered them with shame, and led them into captivity. The common people in this fortunate island enjoy more liberty, more consequence, more comfort of every kind, than the common people of any other country; and they are not insensible of their felicity; they will never erect a tree of liberty. They know it by its fruit; the bitter fruit of slavery, of contempt, oppression and poverty to themselves, and probably to their posterity.

"If Ireland is the object of invasion, France may flatter herself, perhaps, with the expectation of being more favourably received there than in Great Britain; but I trust she will be equally disappointed in both countries. I mean not to enter into the politics of Ireland; but considering her as a sister kingdom, I cannot wholly omit adverting to her situation.

"I look upon England and Ireland as two bodies which are grown together, with different members and organs of sense, but nourished by the circulation of the same blood; whilst they continue united they will live and prosper; but if they suffer themselves to be separated by the force or cunning of an enemy; if they quarrel and tear themselves asunder, both will instantly perish. Would to God, that there were equity and moderation enough among the nations of the earth, to suffer small states to enjoy their independence; but the history of the world is little else than the history of great states sacrificing small ones to their avarice or ambition; and the present designs of France, throughout Europe, confirm the observation. If Ireland is to listen to her resentment (however it has originated) against this kingdom; if she so far indulges her chagrin against her own legislature, as to seek for redress by throwing herself into the arms of France, she will be undone, her freedom will be lost, she will be sunk in the scale of nations; instead of flourishing under the protection of a sister that loves her, she will be fettered as a slave to the feet of the greatest despot that ever afflicted human kind—to the feet of French democracy.

"Let the mal-contents of every nation in Europe look at Holland, and at Belgium. Holland was a hive of bees; her sons flew on the wings of the wind to every corner of the globe, and returned laden with the sweets of every climate. Belgium was a garden of herbs, the oxen were strong to labour, the fields were thickly covered with the abundance of the harvest—unhappy Dutchmen! You will still toil, but not for your own comfort; you will still collect honey, but not for yourselves; France will seize the hive as often as your industry shall have filled it. Ill-judging Belgians! you will no longer eat in security the fruits of your own grounds; France will find occasion, or will make occasion, to participate largely in your riches; it will be more truly said of yourselves than of your oxen, "you plough the fields, but not for your own profit!"

France threatens us with the payment of what she calls a debt of indemnification; and the longer we resist her efforts to subdue us, the larger she says this debt will become; and she tells us, that all Europe knows that this debt must be paid one time or other.—And does she think that this flourish will frighten us? It ought to move our contempt, it ought to fire us with indignation, and, above all, it ought to instruct every man amongst us what we are to expect, if through supineness, cowardice, or division, we suffer her mad attempt to prove successful. She may not murder or carry into slavery the inhabitants of the land; but under the pretence of indemnification, she will demand millions upon tens of millions; she will beggar every man of property; and reduce the lower orders to the condition of her own peasants and artificers—black bread, onions, and water.

France wishes to separate the people from the throne; she inveighs, in harsh language, against the King and the Cabinet of St. James's, and speaks fairly to the people of the land. But the people of the land are too wise to give heed to her professions of kindness. If there be a people in Europe on whom such practices are lost, it is ourselves. All our people are far better educated, have far juster notions of government, far more shrewdness in detecting the designs of those who would mislead them, than the people of any other country have, not excepting Swifferland itself. There is no cause to fear that French hypocrisy should be superior to British sagacity. Let France approach us with the courage of a lion, or with the cunning of a fox, we are equally prepared to meet her; we can resist her arms, and we can expose her artifice.

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To LET, for Nineteen Years from Martinmas next 1798,

HILLARY, in the parish of Kingsbarns, containing about 169 acres of arable land, with the Mill thereof, and thirlage thereto belonging, all as presently possessed by David Carstairs; lying within two miles of Crail, and six of St Andrews, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Proposals in writing between and the first of April next, may be given in to Mr Cheap of Strathtyrum, No. 45. George Street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Llexander Fraser, Postmaster at St Andrews. Such as are not accepted of shall be concealed.

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To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALMORALL, situated in the beautiful country of Strathdee, and parish of Crathie, on the south bank of the Dee, about nine miles below the Castle of Braemar, on the great military road leading from Perth to Fort George.—The woods are extensive and valuable. They consist of fir, birch, allar, roantree, hazel, and poplar, are all natural, and a very considerable part full grown, ready for market.—The mansion-house is commodious and substantial, with suitable offices, and two gardens, and the woods and very extensive muirs abound with red and roe deer, black game, grouse, tarmigans, hares, both brown and white, and partridges. The Dee affords plenty of salmon and trout, and the Gaulder, which runs through the property, is one of the best trouting streams in the country. There is an excellent lime-stone quarry on the estate, with plenty of peat and other fuel for burning the lime, and for the accommodation of the poprietor and tenants, which is a material advantage, as the arable land may be said to be in a state of nature, although it possesses the means of improvement within itself.—The present free rent is 161l. 9s. 4d. 9-12ths, but most of the farms are out of lease, and the tenants will give a considerable rise upon a renewal of the leases. The lands hold of the Earl of Fife, for payment of 3l. 9s. 11d. Sterling of feu-duty, and the teinds are valued and exhausted. The tenants pay cess over and above their rent, and deliver 550 loads of peats annually.

For further information application may be made to Hugh Bremner, accomptant in Edinburgh, or Mr Peter Farquharson, advocate in Aberdeen.

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